Troops Undergoing Inspection Show Improvement.

SHOOTING ABOLISHED

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE STOPS PRACTICE AT ORDWAY.

Joint Maneuvers at Manassas - District May Not Participate-Rifle Matches in Gallery.

The inspection of the National Guard of the District of Columbia being made by Capt. Lloyd M. Brett, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., under section 14 of the militia act, approved January 21, 1903, and general orders No. 71, War Department, December 29, 1903, is at its height. The inspecting officer reports a marked improvement thus far over the showing made last month on the occasion of the annual inspection and muster of the local brigade. The schedule for next week follows:

Monday evening-1st Separate Battalion, at Center Market armory, at 9 o'clock, Tuesday evening-Field and staff, 2d Regiment, at its armory, at 8 o'clock; 1st Battalion, 2d Regiment (4th Battalion), at 8:15 o'clock. Wednesday evening-Ambulance Corp.

Thursday evening—Naval Battalion, on board the Fern, at 8 o'clock. Friday evening-Band, at 7:30 o'clock.

No More Shooting at Ordway.

The bill passed by the Maryland legis lature intended to prohibit rifle practice at the Ordway range has been signed by the governor of the state, and therefore is a law. In consequence the troops of the National Guard of the District of Columbia can no longer engage in target practice at only affects the guardsmen, but also the National Rifle Association of the District of Columbia. The association leased the ground and fitted up the range and con-The District National Guard rented the range from the association.

"We have got to get another range as soon as possible," said Maj. James E. Bell. Inspector general of rifle practice, District of Columbia militia, when asked concerning the situation. Steps have already been taken with the view of securing a new site. and it is possible that' the targets will be erected at a nearby point in Virginia. Target Competitions.

The last of the company team matches of the present series-that at 600 yardswill be shot next Monday and Tuesday evenings in the rifle gallery at the Center Market armory.

A revolver contest for the indoor championship of the District of Columbia is scheduled to occur this evening in the Center Market armory gallery. It will be open to all residents of the District. The distance will be twenty yards. The standard target, with any revolver and any ammunition, is prescribed. Each contestant will fire thirty shots. A trophy will be provided, to be held by the winner for year. It will carry with it the title door Champion of the District of Colum-bia." The match will begin at 8:30

Joint Maneuvers at Manassas.

A new plan is being perfected for the proposed joint maneuvers of regular troops and National Guardsmen next September up and down the battlefields of the first and second Manassas engagements in Virginia. It is announced from New York that General Corbin has written to the governors of the twenty-one states comprising the Atlantic division and of Texas, inviting them to send a portion of their organized militia to make up a force of 18,000 guardsmen to partici-pate with 10,000 regulars in the maneuvers. The quota from each state will be in proportion to its military strength, it is explained. For instance, the District of Co-lumbia is called upon for only one battalion,

and New York will probably send a whole brigade, though the exact number has not yet been fixed. The law passed last year authorizes the Secretary of War to provide for the participation of state troops in the field instruction and maneuvers of the regulars, the pay, subsistence and transporta-tion of the militia to come out of the ap-

government for a sham campaign, and the has been built.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

.armers are expected to have their oats, corn and wheat all stowed by the time the troops begin operations, about September 5.

The idea is to assign the guardsmen and regulars to two camps each under the command of a regular army officer, probably a brigadier general, though the commands have not yet been assigned. The camps will be at the extreme ends of the fighting ground and will remain hostile to one another the commands are not yet been assigned. ground and will remain hostile to one an-other during the campaign. Gen. Corbin and his staff will be occupied

until September preparing strategic prob-lems to be worked out in the field. The lems to be worked out in the field. The troops will assume positions to carry out these problems and a board of umpires will decide which side has earned the advantage.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, adjutant general of the department of the east, is reported as having said that the details of the field operations have not yet been arranged, but that the work would be laid out to approximate as nearly as possible the experiences

mate as nearly as possible the experiences of actual warfare. He said the sanitary conditions of the Manassas camps were about perfect and the water supply ex-District May Not Participate.

Gen. Harries is in receipt of a communication from Gen. Corbin suggesting that 347 men of the District National Guard be designated to participate in the maneuvers near Manassas. It is understood that the suggestion does not meet with favor at local militia headquarters. The present purpose is to take the brigade to an independent camp the two middle weeks of August, and it is not thought to be feasible under the circumstances to have a force of 347 guardsmen participate in the Manasses maneuvers, beginning about Sep-

Unless the present intention is modified the brigade will camp in the immediate vicinity of Charlestown, W. Va. Major E. H. Neumeyer, acting quartermaster general, is scouring that locality for a suitable

A commission has been received at militia headquarters for First Lieutenant Ralph Alderman, inspector of rifle practice, 1st Battalion.

Gen. Harries is arranging to go to Europe early next month, to remain abroad sev-eral weeks in order to secure a much needed rest from business cares.

The bill providing for a reorganization of the local brigade along the lines here-tofore explained in The Star, is now in the hands of the proper committees of Congress, and, it is stated, action will be taken on it in the near future.

The Cleaning of Cities. From the Chicago Record-Herald.

The difference between street cleaning and garbage removal work in New York and in Chicago is all the difference between business and a bluff. The worst of it is that dollar for dollar New York undoubtedy gets more good out of its millions than Chicago does out of its hundreds of thousands of expenditure. Bluffs are not good economy. Major John McG. Woodbury, New York commissioner of street cleaning. has told an audience at Handel Hall, where he spoke under the auspices of the City Club, how the New York system is administered, and how the refuse gathered by it is disposed of so that almost every bit of it becomes profitable in some way or other to the city. "You cannot clean a city by politics or by contract," he said. What New York has done is only what many English cities have done before it. Take Liverpool for example. Its city engineer has charge of the whole work of scavenging, cleansing and refuse disposal. Part of the refuse is used as fuel for an electric light plant, part of it is made into concrete slabs for paving footwalks, and part into fertilizers. In Manchester the cleansing department disposes of 400. 000 tons of refuse a year. It manufac-tures manure, oil, soap, tallow and mortar. It uses 3.681 acres of land and 500 yans and carts, and it employs 2.000 men. Glasgow has managed its own cleansing department for thirty-five years. It han-dles 1,200 tons of refuse a day. It owns 900 railway cars. It has dust destructors and dust utilizers, machines which burn and machines which sift the refuse. sells its products to farmers in half the counties of Scotland. It possesses over 1,000 acres of land and uses 50,000,000 gallons of water in washing the streets. The net cost of the department for 1902 was

under \$450,000. The best that Chicago has yet done has been to send a committee of aldermen out every year or two to inspect the street cleaning and garbage disposal methods of other cities. The committee reports are the net result

Our Debt to Asia.

From the Portland Oregonian. It is noteworthy that out of Asia came our alphabet and our Arabic numerals. The compass we owe to the Chinese, who knew the magnetic needle as early as the second century, A. D. Gunpowder originally came out of Asia, and so did the art of printing The Fighting Ground.
The fighting ground at Manassas is said to be about ten miles long by five miles broad, for the most part rolling country, with ciretches of timber land and scattered farms. The land has been leased by the government for a sham campaign, and the manufacture of paper. The Chinese invented movable types in the middle of the eleventh century, 350 years before Greenerg. They also made silks long before Europe, and porcelain that has never been equaled by Europe. Truly, Asia is the cradle of the race. On the original deas of the Persians, the Hindoos and the Chinese our modern society has been built.

The Evening Star Patterns. Misses' or Ladies'



Gymnastic Costume.

No. 6103-Owing to so many requests for gymnasium costume, we are showing an original design, which has been made up according to ideas of the best physical culture teachers. Never before have comfort and smartness been so well combined as they are in this costume; heretofore one had to choose between the two for it seemed impossible to get a pattern that possessed both these two elements. The plainevery-day style with sailor collar (that was always falling around the face), and with wide belt, which gave an ugly line to the figure, has been as unsatisfactory as the extreme style with its feather bone and fancy lacings.

In the design shown here we have a neat, box-pleated blouse, the pleats in the back laid so as to give a sloping line to the waist, thus insuring a pretty back and a fancy little collar, which is almost lapel in shaping, extending to a very narrow width in the back. Our model is made with a shaped belt, over which the waist blouses slightly. The bloomers are made in boxpleated effect and are so full that they look like divided skirts. The idea of a graceful, becoming design has been well carried out, and every woman will readily see the advantages over the plain styles she has been accustomed to wearing, doubt-

The pattern may be made of cashmere, serge or any material usually employed for

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches

Price, 10 Cents.

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Custom of Lionizing Foreign Nondescripts Absurd.

NEW YORKERS ARE EASY

NEWPORT'S PASSING AS A SUM-MER SOCIAL CENTER.

Doings of the Fast Set and Over-Charging Habits of the Tradesmen Responsible.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. NEW YORK, April 15, 1904.

New York's lionizing of foreign nondescripts goes gaily en. Here is the town to observe the perennial apotheosis of European mediocracy. Just now a pair of youngish Englishmen who make fairish sketches (considered humorous by 'Arry and 'Arriet) for British periodicals have the freedom and the keys of the city. In New York they are the sketchers sketched. Most of the illustrated New York dailies have printed pages or half pages of pictures of them. The clubs have been thrown open to them. The New Yorkers are fairly fighting to get a chance to ride the pair of young sketching persons around in automobiles, to feed and treat and toast them, to show them the Tenderloin

The most exclusive hostesses are claiming them, tuft-hunters of all ages and sexes are striving frantically to parade them. Yet these two clean-looking young men are these two clean-looking young men are in no sense notables in their own country, nor do they pretend to be. They are just makers of little joke pictures for supposedly comic English publications. They are enormously surprised over the reception with which they have been met here, but they are, naturally enough, taking the situation just as it somes—they would be more than human to throw such a continuous performance of good things aside even on the ance of good things aside even on the honest plea that they didn't deserve them.

There are perhaps 500 young Americans earning a livelihood by making humorous pictures for the American publications whose drawings are far better, both from the point of view of art and wit, than those by and through which this pair of young publishmen have achieved their very mod-Englishmen have achieved their very moderate reputations in England.

Not a few of these American picture-makers make occasional visits to England. Do the "toffs" of London cancel all dates Do the "toffs" of London cancel all dates in order to give these touring American sketchers what is called a "good time" in London town? Are their opinions of the conformation of English women, the stiff lankness of Englishmen, quoted in the London newspapers? Are they "blown off" by the nobility? Are they literally dragged to the best London clubs and forced to partake of choice food and wines? Are they—but what is the use? Everybody knows the answer. Only a year or so before his the answer. Only a year or so before his death in South America so excellent and approved an American caricaturist as Thomas Nast spent several months of a summer in London without a solitary Englishman, excepting those to whom he had betters knowing a word about it letters, knowing a word about it.

Not an English publication even men-

tioned the fact of Nast's presence in the British capital. And if they had mentioned Nast's presence, appending the information that Nast had been for many years an eminent caricaturist in "the states," the readers of the item would have grinned or sneered contemptuously and in-quired of each other, "What the bally dooce, y'knaw, do these infairnal sheets mean by chuckin' in our faces stuff about a bloomin' vulgar American sketcher, eh?"

Idiotic Effusiveness.

never twang that chord too often to enforce the lesson and make the point stick. These two English sketch makers are not charlatans, because they came here without any great pretensions, and they are fairly smothered over the idiotic effusive-ness of their greeting. But the pure, dyed-in-the-wool charlatans from over the water are taken up by New York and fussed over in the same identical way. Instances could

Only last summer a queer, smirking Frenchman, calling himself a "marquis," and with a countenance that looked like an illustration of one of Lombroso's "types of degeneracy," came over here and fed fat upon the hospitality and the currency or new Yorkers until he began to yearn for the boulevards, whereupon he returned to them with a stuffed bank roll. He was said, by his tremendously busy press agent, to be one of the great exponents of the French decedent school of verse and prose, a sort of spiritualized follower of the gifted but ungreakeable Paul Verlains.

a sort of spiritualized follower of the gifted but unspeakable Paul Verlaine.

Well, any old thing with a "decedent" attachment to it is bound to make a big dent in New York. This smirking and sneering Frenchman gave "readings" from his own "decedent" verse to enraptured New York society women at the Waldorf-Astoria. He charged them \$10 a head to watch his Mephistophelan gy. ations on the platform and to listen to his vicious verse, which might just as well have been enunciated in the Chaldean language for all that most of them understood it.

He was entertained in wholesome New York homes and made much of generally, to the intense amusement of the New York colony of Frenchmen, who knew his record and character. The gross absintheur, after all, of this easy picking had barely got back to the boulevards of Paris before he began to emit his sneers about America and the Americans, dwelling with especial emphasis upon the gullibility of the New

It is an off season for this town when some shady European adventurer, his face darkly tinctured with walnut juice, and his head swathed in the folds of a burnoose, is not holding forth as a marvelously successful "astrologer" at one of the hyphenated hotels, and by that method getting the

money in bales.

Only a while back an English chap of a gypsyish look, who claimed to have spent many years with that freakish but genuine character, Sir Richard Burton, the ex-plorer, made a swell thing of it for himself by practicing "palmistry" in New York.
Incredible as it may seem, this chap
charged the foolish women of the haut
monde who visited him no less a price than monde who visited him no less a price than \$20 (and in some instances even more) for a five-minute reading of their palms. Not only that, but, despite the strictly commercial character of his fake "esoteric" enterprise, he was taken up and into the New York circles always alluded to as exclusive. He had made a most cheerful and profitable

pede on the part of all hands to follow suit has been well under way since last autumn. Many reasons underlie the passing of Newport as the summer social center of the United States, as it used to be called. The revelations in the newspapers during the past few years of the goings-on up there among the people of the fast set have undeniably had a good deal to do with it. The monkey dinners, the dinners on horse-back and in swimming, the barn dances that developed into routs that were little less than orgies, the succession of suicides and other dark tragedies all directly trace-able to excessive dissipation on the parts of the figurantes—the public attention called to these things—have all served to undermine Newport and to render the place more or less odious to the very large proportion

of summer residents there who had and have the knick of behaving themselves. "I am very behaving t

which Newport began to fall more than a year ago.

The attitude of the Newport authorities toward the fashionable automobilists and whips also had not a little to do with the withdrawal from the place of a good many of the elect. One of the younger Vanderbilts used to be arrested there two or three times a day for sending his automobile along too fast, and scores of other young automobile enthusiasts were leaving collateral at the police stations of Newport all the time for a similar offense.

Arrogated Special Privileges.

These people felt that inasmuch as they and their wealthy forbears had contributed wholly to the erecting of Newport into the leading summer resort of America, they were or ought to be entitled to special privileges, and they resented the interfer-

ence of the Newport driveway cops extremely. One day, early last summer, the young Vanderbilt who was getting arrested so often for furious automobile driving pulled his machine up in front of a real estate

his machine up in front of a real estate office in Newport.

"You may put a 'For Sale' placard in the yard of my place here," he said, drily, to the real estate man. "I'm going to leave Newport this evening, and I'm never going to set foot in the place again."

He kept his word, and he has not so much as crossed the boundaries of the state of Rhode Island since that evening. His example was followed almost immediately by many others of his kind, and long before the regular season was at an end at Newport last year the "For Sale" or "To Let" signs were planted on the lawns of many of the most magnificent summer residences there.

When women like Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish

summer residences there.

When women like Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish say, as she said with a yawn at her New York home last fall, "I am tired of Newport, and never intend to visit the place again," the prospect for Newport doesn't look any too rosy.

Still another reason at the bottom of the decline of Newport as a resort for the elite was the tremendous overcharging habits of the tradesmen there. They regarded the summer householders as the easiest and most legitimate kind of prey, and they charged literally five prices for everything that they purveyed to their wealthy customers.

that they purveyed to their wealthy customers.

Householders to whom it would really have made no difference had they been charged twenty prices nevertheless began to kick eloquently over this sort of thing, for even the wealthiest Americans do not relish being gouged in such fashion before their very eyes. But their kicking did no good. Then the Newport householders began to order all of their supplies from New York direct, sending their stewards to the big town two or three times a week on big town two or three times a week on

buying errands.

This made the Newport extortionists sore, and in many petty ways they sought to "get even" by making things unpleasant for the customers who had determined to endure no further gouging. The summer residents of Newport no sooner perceived the animus of this purpose than they began to plan to simply pass up Newport.

Finally, the vast growth of the wealthy colony on Long Island, and the building of superb residences down there by nearly all of the main figurantes in New York society, has served to wean away from the

ciety, has served to wean away from the Rhode Island resort many of the summeresidents there who were not influenced by any of the reasons already given.

Many Forms of Competition. Competition takes some diverting forms in New York. There's a big steam laundry up Harlem way now that has this sign, in enormous letters, hanging in its main win-

dow:

"Let us do your laundry work and we'll keep you supplied with collars and cuffs free."

And the laundry does exactly as the placard states. When the patron's collars and cuffs become frayed and frazzled, the laundry throws the wornout ones aside and replaces them with new collars and cuffs of the same size and style.

The man at the head of the laundry says

The man at the head of the laundry says that there's money in the scheme, on account of the yast patronage it brings. The collars and only that he gives away are not cheap looking truck at all, but appear to be on quite the same plane as the ordinary haberdasher's goods. The laundryman has the thing figured down as pat as a life insurance table, and when he says that the plan is a profitable one there is no reason to doubt his statement. Moreover, other big laundries are announcing that they are going to adopt the scheme, so that the time seems to be at hand when the only sales of collars and cuffs will be made to the laundrymen. e man at the head of the laundry says

the laundrymen.

"A corking good all-around scheme," is
the verdict of New Yorkers who know of
the plan. Now they are rooting for the arrival of the time when they will be able to send an old and outworn suit of clothes to the cleaner's and get back a brand new

BEGAN AS DOCTORS. Distinguished Men Who Forsook the

Life of a Physician. Pearson's Weekly.

Dostors are more than any other class of professional men apt suddenly to change their professions and make reputations at things quite distinct from medicine. Their profession compels them to be men of great observation and knowledge of technicalities. They do not dream at their work, but understand it in all its details. Consequently, if they applied themselves to any other work the chances are that their medical training would be of enormous advantage to them.

Dr. Nansen's training as a doctor largely Dr. Nansen's training as a doctor largely contributed to his abilities as an explorer. As a matter of fact, he was a polar discoverer while engaged in practicing as a doctor. Before he even thought of arctic exploration Nansen had already added to the knowledge of our anatomy by discovering what is known as the "polar cell" in the spinal cord. Many of the famous scientific discoverers, as well as Nansen, have been doctors first, thought their discoveries have been turned to use.

Sir Conan Doyle is, of course, a famous case of a doctor who has "quick changed" his profession as a result of accidental observation. It is notorious that his concep-

his profession as a result of accidental observation. It is notorious that his conception of Sherlock Holmes originated in his watching the methods of an Edinburgh doctor in diagnosing his cases. Sherlock Holmes and the author's subsequent career were the result of Doyle's medical training. However, the example of Sherlock Holmes has suggested many things to doctors themselves. More than one private detective in London at the present moment began life as a doctor. By applying their reasoning powers to the cases they have to diagnose instead of their medical knowledge, doctors have often been the means of

gial character of his fake "esoteric" enterprise, he was taken up and into the New York circles always alluded to as exclusive. He had made a most cheerful and profitable getaway long before it was ascertained that he was the vagabond son of an English butler who had picked up the mongrel patter of his calling while serving as a Tommy Atkins in India.

Newport Getting Gloomy.

Up in Newport they have been having alarmed citizens' meetings at frequent intervals during the past few months over the decidedly gloomy future prospects of that once distinguished summer resort. Newport's prestige is on the wane, and the Newport folks who gain their divellhoods by gouging summer residents and visitors at that place have excellent occasion to be alarmed.

Literally dozens of social personages of this town, including many at the very forefront of what is termed "Astor's Perage," have already announced that they are through with Newport for good and all. Many of them have solid or leased their work. He then offered his services, after a little practice, to a large provincial museum one of the most attractive in the course of sime he not only stuffed birds, but an elephant, constructed tableaux of animals, and generally made the country, gaining for himself the fellowship of the Royal Society as a result. The obvious conclusion is: "Keep your eyes open." If in the course of Four ordinary work you notice anything about other people's work that you think you could do better, do not allow your own profession to prevent you using your discovery for all that it is worth.

Sowing and Reaping. Llewellyn Williams in Buffalo Telegram.

When I was called to mount my Calvary.

FINANCIAL.

THE STRENGTH OF THE TREADWELL.

TREADWELL.

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